FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-8090

FACILITY NAME G & S Truck Wash - Pasco

SUMMARY

G & S Truck Wash operates a "washing facility" for Semi-Trucks and Tractor-Trailers in Pasco, Washington. G & S Truck Wash purchased the facility from King City Truck Stop in 2000 and it is an existing facility; but this is a new permit. This facility is also a Significant Industrial User and is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The facility has a maximum average monthly discharge of 10,615 gallons per day and operates 7 days a week and 52 weeks out of the year.

The truck wash facility currently has two operations- washing the tractor-trailer exteriors and rinsing out the interiors of trailers. The truck exterior wash has two closed stations both using water, G&S Aluminum Brightener, and G & S Truck Wash to wash the exterior of tractor trailers. They wash between 10 to15 trucks on a daily basis. The trailer interior rinse has one open station using water to rinse out the trailer. This rinse is usually a self-rinse by the operators of the tractor-trailers to usually remove cattle manure, potato waste, and other agricultural food grade waste. In this outside area, approximately 5 to 6 trailers are washed daily.

In order to protect the City of Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by City of Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant and codified in ordinance. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following:

BOD <=300mg/l; TSS<=250mg/l; FOG<=100mg/l; and pH between 5.5 and 9 s.u.

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste and from the quantity of chemicals that are stored on site if accidentally released. Thus, the proposed permit requires the Permittee to develop and implement a plan for preventing leachate and the accidental release of pollutants to state waters, and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

In order for a better representative of the wastewater discharge, the facility needs to obtain more samples for better characterization of the effluent and to install a sampling manhole, flow meter, and pH monitor. After completion of these items, an engineering report needs to be generated and turned in for approval. From the engineering report, a determination if more treatment is needed will be made. If it is determined that more treatment is needed, the permittee will install the appropriate treatment/equipment to meet the effluent limits in the permit.

The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. **ST-8090**. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix D—Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Gaswanp Munbi
Facility Name and Address	G & S Truck Wash – Pasco, 3802 N Commercial Ave, Pasco, Washington, 99301-9530
Type of Facility:	Truck Wash SIC: 7542
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 46° 15' 83" N Longitude: 119° 05' 5" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Pasco, Washington Wastewater Treatment Plant
Contact at Facility	Name:Gaswanp Munbi Telephone #: 509-547-1744
Responsible Official	Name: Ghil Sohal Title: President of G & S Truck Wash, Inc Address: 15420 West August Avenue, Delhi, CA 95315 Telephone #: 209-669-8922 FAX #209-669-8722

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

G & S Truck Wash operates a "washing facility" for Semi-Trucks and Tractor-Trailers in Pasco, Washington. This facility is a Significant Industrial User and is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The facility has a maximum average monthly discharge of 10,615 gallons per day.

The overall facility consists of two main areas. The first area is the building which conducts the truck exterior wash (TEW) and the second are is the truck washout pit, which is the location of the truck interior rinse (TIR). The facility operates 7 days a week and 52 weeks out of the year. The facility operates 12 hours a day during the week and 8 hours a day during the weekend. Additionally, the facility washes approximately 10 to 15 trucks a day for TEW and 5 to 6 trailers a day for TIR. The G & S Truck Wash map location and site plan are located in Appendix E.

HISTORY

The G & S Truck Wash purchased the facility from King City Truck Stop in 2000. The Department of Ecology conducted a site visit to the facility in March 2001. The site visit was an effort to help the facility of this type understands their wastewater discharge could potentially cause problems to the City of Pasco Wastewater Treatment Plant. One of the potentially problem discharge to the Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant is agricultural chemicals and G & S Truck Wash occasionally had tanker trucks of liquid fertilizer being washed at their facility. Upon agreement from that visit, G & S Truck Wash would cease washing that type of tanker trucks and agricultural chemical trucks. In February 2002, there was a report of a tanker with phosphoric acid being washed out facility. This incident prompted the Department of Ecology to send an application for a State Waste Discharge Permit. After several attempts to obtain an application, a Notice of Violation was issued to G & S Truck Wash in March 2003 for failure to submit a State Waste Discharge Permit Application.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

The truck wash facility currently has two operations- washing the tractor-trailer exteriors and rinsing out the interiors of trailers. The truck exterior wash has two closed stations both using water, G&S Aluminum Brightener and G & S Truck Wash to wash the exterior of tractor trailers. The trailer interior rinse has one open station using water to rinse out the trailer. This rinse is usually a self-rinse by the operators of the tractor-trailers.

The truck exterior wash (TEW) cycle consists of a high pressure cold water pre-rinsing of the tractor-trailers; then applying the G &S Truck Wash to the tractor trailers by mixing the solution with warm water and spraying it on; and then followed by another high pressure cold water rinse. The G &S Aluminum Brightener is applied to the aluminum portions of the tractor-trailers by mixing with warm water and spraying it on and then again rinsed off using high-pressure cold water. The runoff water drains into a u-drain in the floor that is routed to a large settling tank.

From the settling tank, the drain water is tied into the City of Pasco Sewer system. The MSDS for G & S Truck Wash and G&S Aluminum Brightener are located in Appendix E.

The trailer interiors are rinsed to remove cattle manure, potato waste, and other agricultural food grade waste. The trailer interior rinse (TIR) cycle consists of a high-pressure cold-water rinse. The trailers back down into a pit and the trailer is then washed with high-pressure hose. The runoff water from the rinse drains into a channel with a four stage screening process. The wastewater then continues into two large settling tanks. From the settling tanks the drain water is tied into the City of Pasco sewer system.

It was assumed from the amount of trucks and trailers washed per day that the discharge flow rate for TEW is 75% of the total was used for a day and for TIR, it is 25% of the total water used for the day.

TREATMENT PROCESSES

As described in the Industrial Process, the TEW cycle has a settling tank on the northside of the building for the treatment of wastewater. The G&S Truck wash site plan in Appendix E shows the location of the settling tank.

The TIR cycle consists of a four stage screening process and a settling tank for the treatment of the wastewater. See Appendix E for G &S Truck wash site plan and the locations of the screens and settling tank. The screens are designed to "catch" the solids from the rinsing of the trailers. The four stage-screening channel is periodically manually cleaned out. The solids collect from the truck washout pit and the screening channel are then dumped directly into a dumpster. Basin Disposal then hauls the solids off on a weekly basis.

PERMIT STATUS

This is an existing facility; but this is a new permit. An application for a permit was submitted to the Department on July 7, 2003 and accepted by the Department on December 10, 2003 after the permit fees were paid.

The facility last received a technical inspection on August 12, 2002.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the permit application. The proposed wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters:

Parameter	Calculated Effluent Concentration (mg/l) (1)
Arsenic	0.02
Barium	0.45
Cadmium	0.068
Chromium	0.047
Copper	0.159
Lead	0.20

Parameter	Calculated Effluent Concentration (mg/l) (1)
Mercury	.00261
Molybdenum	.030
Nickel	.062
Zinc	2.08
Ammonia	22.0
BOD	329
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	400
Total Dissolved Solids	1348
FOG	61.7
Diesel #2	3.9
Oil	15.5
pH	7.7 s.u.
(1) The calculated effluent concentration was based off the sampling and flow of the two waste streams (TEW and TIR). See Appendix C for the detail calculations for flow and concentrations.	

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the POTW.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All waste discharge permits issued by the Department must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges to waters of the state (WAC 173-216-110). Existing federal categorical limitations found under 40 CFR Part 405-471 does not apply to this facility at this time.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the City of Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by City of Pasco's Wastewater Treatment Plant and codified in ordinance. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following:

BOD <=300mg/l; TSS<=250mg/l; FOG<=100mg/l; and pH between 5.5 and 9 s.u.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

Monitoring for Copper, Zinc, Oil, Diesel #2, TKN as Nitrogen, and Ammonia as Nitrogen is being required to further characterize the effluent. This/These pollutant(s) could have a significant impact on the receiving POTW.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The conditions of S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed permit contains condition S.5. as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment. The proposed permit requires submission of O&M manual for the entire wastewater system.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires, under authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee develop and submit to the Department a solid waste plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state

SPILL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The proposed permit requires the Permittee to develop and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

SLUG DISCHARGE CONTROL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely effect the POTW therefore a slug discharge control plan is required (40 CFR 403.8 (f)).

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE FOR MEETING PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

In order for a better representative of the wastewater discharge, the facility needs to obtain more samples for better characterization of the effluent and to install a sampling manhole, flow meter, and pH monitor. After completion of these items, an engineering report needs to be generated and turned in for approval. From the engineering report, a determination if more treatment is needed will be made. If it is determined that more treatment is needed, the permittee will install the appropriate treatment/equipment to meet the effluent limits in the permit.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1 requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2 requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3 specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4 requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5 requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6 prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7 and G8 relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9 requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11 requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12 describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations(http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information
(http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published on January 5 and January 12, 2004 in the Tri-City Herald to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department will publish a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on March 16, 2004 in the Tri-City Herald to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet are available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30) day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, (509) 329-3400, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Scott Mallery.

APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD_5--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD_5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring –Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the-State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase

in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;

b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;

2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX C—TECHNICAL CALCULATIONS

a) Graphs

(1) Graph #1 – Total Monthly g & S Flow Data from Application

(2) Graph #2 – G & S Average Flow Data from the Application

(3) Graph #3 ---BOD/TSS/pH/FOG Conc.

(4) Graph #4 ---Calculated Conc. Metals for Effluent

(5) Graph # 5 ---Calculated Zinc and Ammonia Data For Effluent

(6) Graph #6---G & S Total Water Usage Per Month from their Water Bill

(7) Graph #7 –G & S Calculated Average Water Usage per Day from their Water Bill

b) Calculations

(1) Calculation A – Calculations for G & S Total Monthly & Daily Average flow from Application

(2) Calculation B – Calculated Maximum mg/l at Sewer to the City of Pasco

(3) Calculation C ---Calculated Average mg/l at Sewer to the City of Pasco

(4) Calculation D ---Calculated Permit mg/l at Sewer to the City of Pasco

(5) Calculation E ---G & S Truck Wash Water Usage Data from Their Water Bill.

APPENDIX D—RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Appendix E – General Information

a) G & S Truck Wash Map Location

b) G & S Truck Wash Site Plan

c) MSDS For G &S Truck Wash

d) MSDS For G &S Aluminum Brightener

e) Water Sampling test Results (Raw Data)